

OPTIONAL INFORMATION	
Name of School:	Date of Inspection:
Vocational Program/Course/Room:	Signature of Inspector:

FALL PROTECTION- Part 1 SELF INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Instructions: This checklist covers some of the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA under the Construction standard 29 CFR 1926.501 to 1926.503 which were adopted by reference. It applies to temporary work sites associated with construction, alteration, demolition and/or repair work including painting and decorating. In general, fall protection is required where individuals work on walking/working surfaces that are 6 feet or more above lower levels. If guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems and/or warning line systems are used, this checklist should be used in conjunction with the “Fall Protection - Part 2” checklist. If controlled access zones, safety monitoring systems, covers, protection from falling objects, and/or fall protection plans are used, this checklist should be used in conjunction with the “Fall Protection - Part 3” checklist. Definitions of underlined terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the terms. These three checklists on fall protection do not address safety net systems or positioning device systems. In these situations, please consult the OSHA regulations.

General		<u>Please Circle</u>
1.	Have walking/working surfaces been evaluated to determine if they have the strength and structural integrity to support individuals safely? [29 CFR 1926.501(a)(2)]	Y N N/A DK
2.	Are individuals prohibited from working on walking/working surfaces that have been found unable to support individuals safely? [29 CFR 1926.501(a)(2)]	Y N N/A DK

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| 3. If fall protection systems are required, are they installed prior to individuals beginning work? [29 CFR 1926.502(a)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Unprotected Sides and Edges

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| 4. Are individuals working on unprotected sides and edges of walking/working surfaces that are 6 feet or more above a lower level protected by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or <u>personal fall arrest systems</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(1)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 5. During construction of leading edges 6 feet or more above lower levels, are individuals working on or near the leading edge protected by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or <u>personal fall arrest systems</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |

Note: Exceptions are permitted if it has been demonstrated that these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented.

Hoist Areas

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| 6. Are individuals in a hoist area protected from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels by guardrail systems or <u>personal fall arrest systems</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 7. Are individuals protected by a <u>personal fall arrest system</u> if guardrail systems are removed to facilitate the hoisting operation and they must lean through the access opening or out over the edge of the access opening (e.g., to receive or guide equipment and materials)? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |

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Holes

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| 8. | Are individuals on walking/working surfaces protected from falling through <u>holes</u> (including skylights) more than 6 feet above lower levels, by <u>personal fall arrest systems</u> , covers, or guardrail systems erected around such <u>holes</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 9. | Are individuals on a walking/working surface protected from tripping in or stepping into or through <u>holes</u> (including skylights) by covers? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 10. | Are individuals on a walking/working surface protected from objects falling through <u>holes</u> (including skylights) by covers? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4)(iii)] | Y N N/A DK |

Formwork and Reinforcing Steel

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| 11. | Are individuals on the face of formwork or reinforcing steel protected from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels by <u>personal fall arrest systems</u> , safety net systems, or <u>positioning device systems</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(5)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Ramps, Runways, and Other Walkways

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| 12. | Are individuals on ramps, runways, and other walkways protected from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels by guardrail systems? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(6)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Excavations

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| 13. | Are individuals at the edge of an excavation 6 feet or more in depth protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, or barricades when the excavation is not readily seen because of plant growth or other visual barrier? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(7)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 14. | Are individuals at the edge of a well, pit, shaft, and similar excavation 6 feet or more in depth protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, barricades, or covers? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(7)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |

Dangerous Equipment

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| 15. | Are individuals less than 6 feet above dangerous equipment protected from falling into or onto the dangerous equipment by guardrail systems or by equipment guards? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(8)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 16. | Are individuals 6 feet or more above dangerous equipment protected from fall hazards by guardrail systems, <u>personal fall arrest systems</u> , or safety net systems? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(8)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |

Overhand Bricklaying and Related Work

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| 17. | Are individuals performing overhand bricklaying and related work 6 feet or more above lower levels protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, <u>personal fall arrest systems</u> , or restricted to working in a <u>controlled access zone</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(9)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Note: Exceptions are permitted if it has been demonstrated that these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented.

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| 18. | Are individuals reaching more than 10 inches below the level of the walking/working surface on which they are working protected from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, or <u>personal fall arrest system</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(9)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Roofing Work on Low-Slope Roofs

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| 19. | Are individuals who are engaged in roofing activities on low-slope roofs with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, <u>personal fall arrest systems</u> , or a combination of <u>warning line system</u> and safety net system, or <u>warning line system</u> and <u>personal fall arrest system</u> , or <u>warning line system</u> and <u>safety monitoring system</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(10)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Note: Exceptions are permitted if it has been demonstrated that these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented. On roofs 50-feet or less in width, the use of a safety monitoring system alone [i.e. without the warning line system] is also permitted. (See Appendix A to Subpart M - Determining Roof Widths of 29 CFR 1926 for help.)

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Steep Roofs

20. Are individuals on a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels protected from falling by guardrail systems with toeboards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(11)] Y N N/A DK

Precast Concrete Erection

21. Are individuals who are engaged in the erection of precast concrete members and related operations who are 6 feet or more above lower levels protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(12)] Y N N/A DK

Note: Exceptions are permitted if it has been demonstrated that these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented.

Residential Construction

22. Are individuals who are engaged in residential construction activities 6 feet or more above lower levels protected by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems? Y N N/A DK

Note: Exceptions are permitted if it has been demonstrated that these systems are infeasible or create a greater hazard. However, a fall protection plan must still be developed and implemented.

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Wall Openings

23. Are individuals working on, at, above, or near wall openings (including those with chutes attached) where the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is 6 feet or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 39 inches above the walking/working surface protected from falling by the use of a guardrail system, a safety net system, or a personal fall arrest system? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(14)] Y N N/A DK

Walking/Working Surfaces Not Otherwise Addressed

24. Are individuals working on a walking/working surface 6 feet or more above lower levels that have not been addressed as part of this checklist protected by a guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(15)] Y N N/A DK

Protection from Falling Objects

25. When an individual is exposed to falling objects, are they required to wear a hard hat? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(16)] Y N N/A DK
26. When an individual is exposed to falling objects, are one of the following measures implemented? [29 CFR 1926.501(b)(16)] Y N N/A DK
- Erect toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems to prevent objects from falling from higher levels; or

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- Erect a canopy structure and keep potential fall objects far enough away from the edge of the higher level so that those objects would not go over the edge if they were accidentally displaced; or
- Barricade the area to which objects could fall, prohibit individuals from entering the barricaded area, and keep objects that may fall far enough away from the edge of a higher level so that those objects would not go over the edge if they were accidentally displaced.

Training

27. Has a training program been provided to each individual who might be exposed to fall hazards? [29 CFR 1926.503(a)(1)] Y N N/A DK

Note: The training program must enable each individual to recognize the hazards of falling and must train each individual in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards.

28. Was the training program been conducted by a competent person? [29 CFR 1926.503(a)(2)] Y N N/A DK
29. Has a written certification record been prepared for each individual trained that contains the name or other identity of the individual trained, the date(s) of the training, and the signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer? [29 CFR 1926.503(b)(1)] Y N N/A DK
30. Is the latest training certification for all individuals trained available for inspection? [29 CFR 1926.503(b)(2)] Y N N/A DK

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| 31. | Is retraining conducted when there is reason to believe that the individual trained is no longer able to recognize the hazards of falling or follow the proper procedures? [29 CFR 1926.503(c)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 32. | Is retraining conducted when changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete? [29 CFR 1926.503(c)(1)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 33. | Is retraining conducted when changes in the types of fall protection systems or equipment to be used render previous training obsolete? [29 CFR 1926.503(c)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 34. | Is retraining conducted when affected individuals show evidence of inadequacies in knowledge or use of fall protection systems or equipment indicate that the individual has not retained the requisite understanding or skill? [29 CFR 1926.503(c)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Definitions:

Competent person is one qualified in the following areas: i) The nature of fall hazards in the work area; ii) The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used; iii) The used and operation of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems, controlled access zones, and other protection to be used; iv) The role of each individual in the safety monitoring system when this system is used; v) the limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs; vi) The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection; vii) The role of individuals in fall protection plans; and viii) The OSHA fall protection standard.

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Controlled access zone (CAZ) means an area in which certain work (e.g., overhand bricklaying) may take place without the use of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems and access to the zone is controlled. (See the “Fall Protection - Part 3” checklist for requirements.)

Fall protection plan is an alternative plan available for protecting individuals from falling hazards. Is only available to individuals are engaged in leading edge work, precast concrete erection work, or residential construction work who can demonstrate that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection equipment. (See the “Fall Protection -Part 3” checklist for requirements.)

Hole means a gap or void 2 inches or more in its least dimension, in a floor, roof, or other walking/working surface.

Opening means a gap or void 30 inches or more high and 18 inches or more wide, in a wall or partition, through which individuals can fall to a lower level.

Personal fall arrest system means a system used to arrest an employee’s fall. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or combinations of these. (See the “Fall Protection - Part 2” checklist for requirements.)

Positioning device system means a body belt or body harness system rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free while leaning.

Safety-monitoring system means a safety system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning individuals of fall hazards. (See the “Fall Protection - Part 3” checklist for requirements.)

Warning line system means a barrier erected on a roof to warn individuals that they are approaching an unprotected roof side or edge, and which designates an area in which roofing work may take place without the use of guardrail, body belt, or safety net systems to protect individuals in the area. (See the “Fall Protection - Part 2” checklist for requirements.)